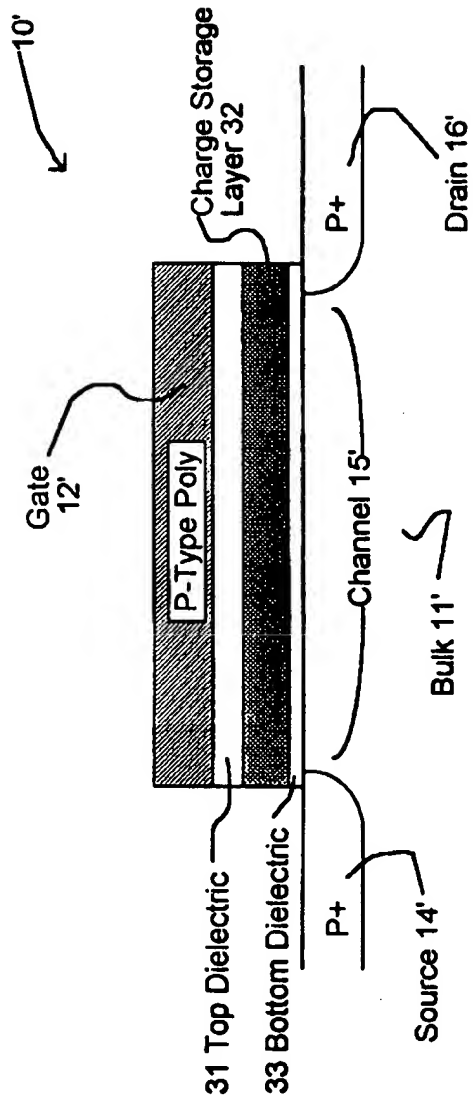
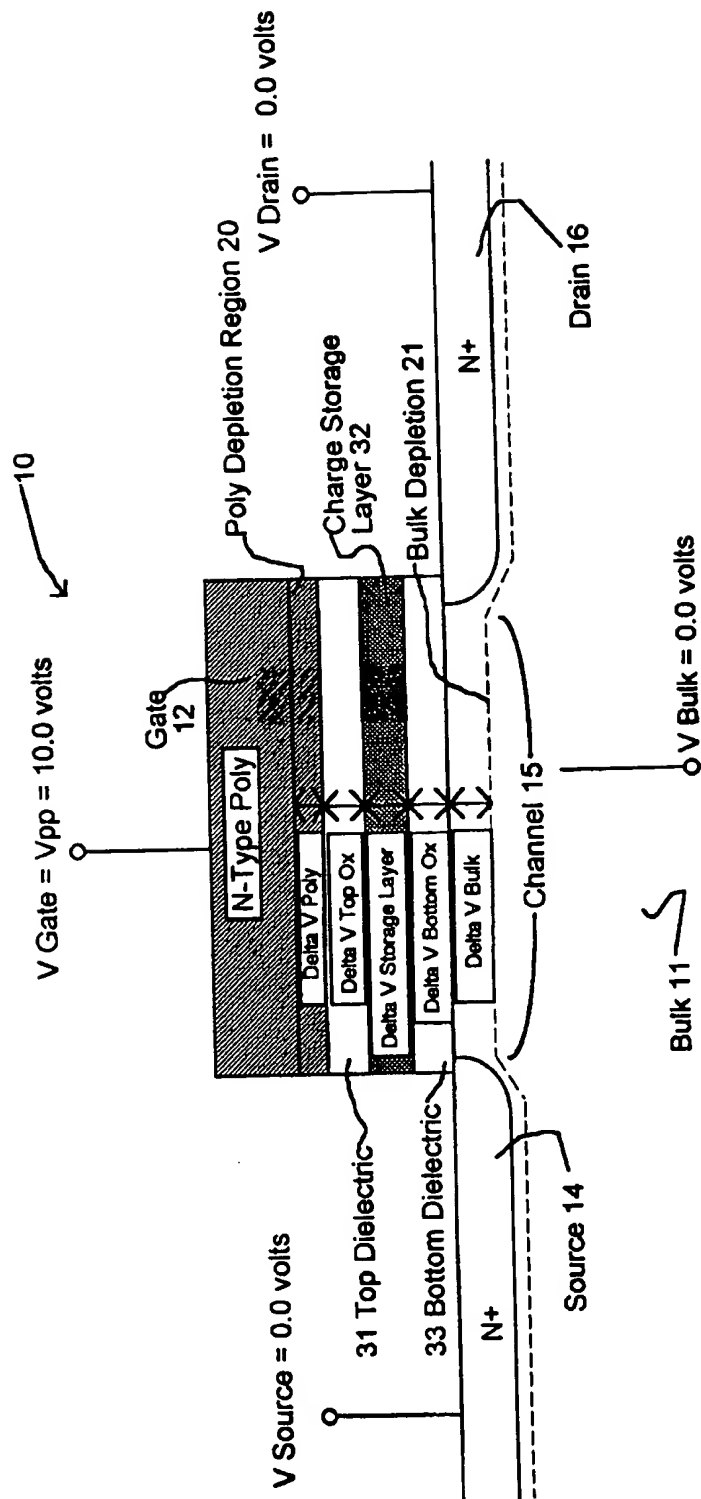


PRIOR ART  
FIG. 1



PRIOR ART  
FIG. 2



$$\Delta V_{Poly} + \Delta V_{Top\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage\_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = V_{pp}$$

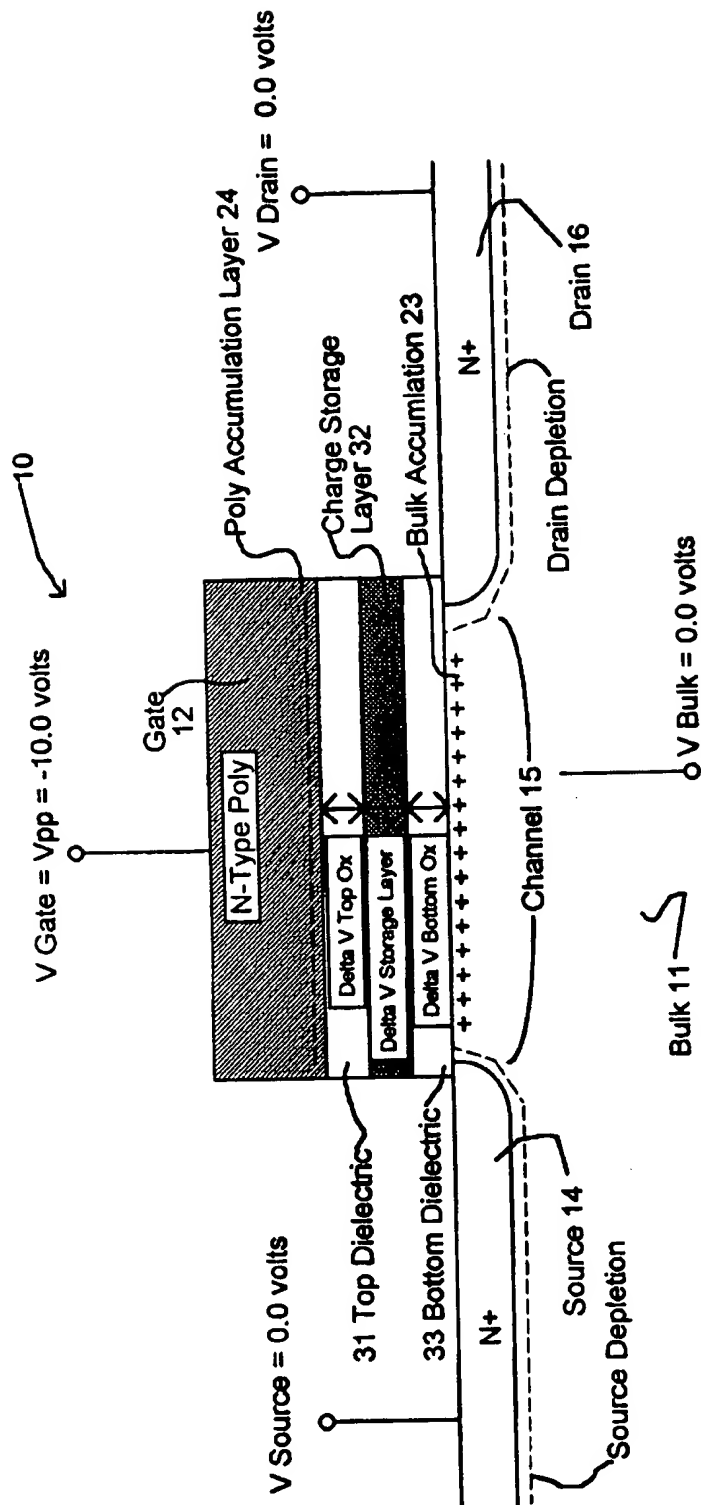
Ideally  $\Delta V_{Poly} \ll V_{pp}$

When  $\Delta V_{Poly}$  is a small fraction of  $V_{pp}$ , e.g. 0.5 volts out of 10.0 volts, this leaving a healthy

$$\Delta V_{Top\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage\_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = 9.5 \text{ volts}$$

PRIOR ART

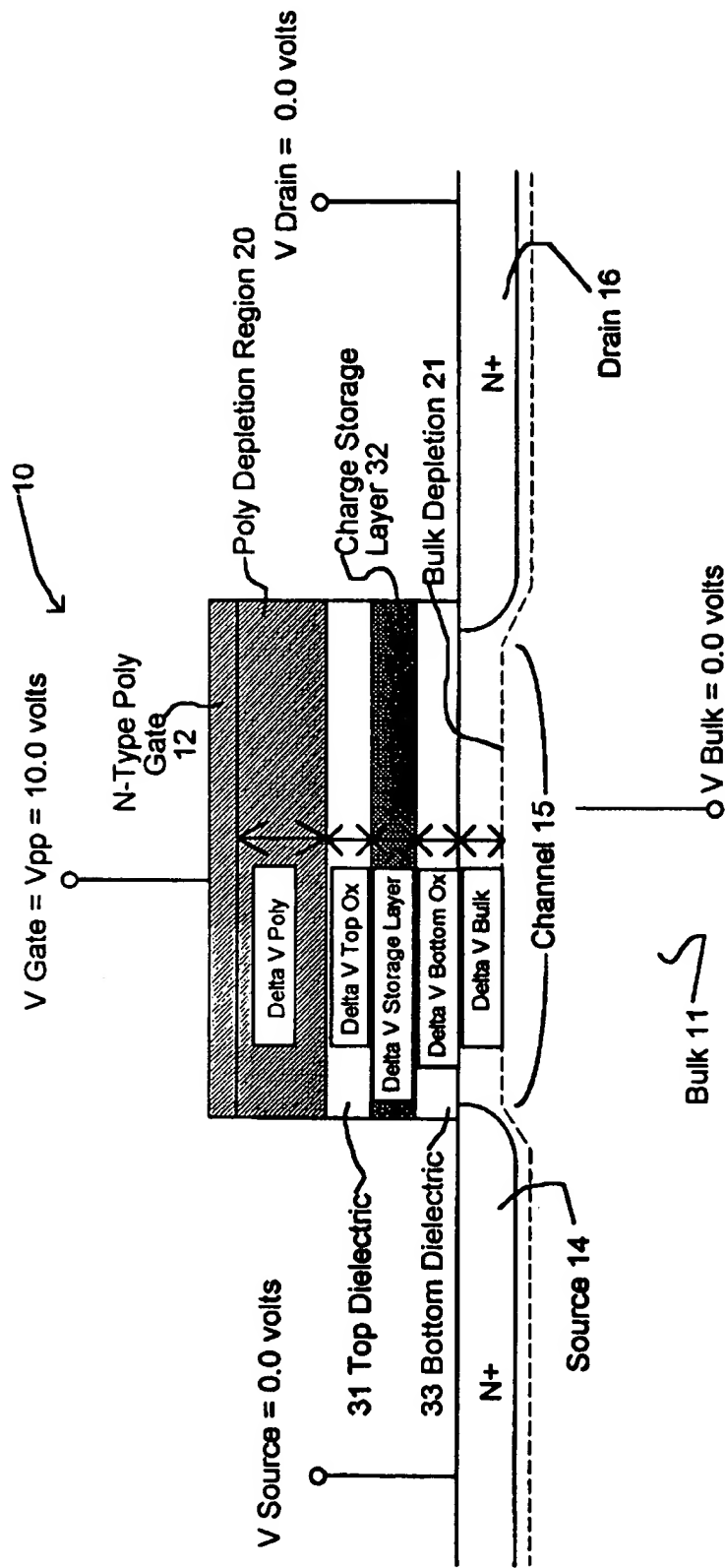
FIG. 3



The Poly and Bulk Depletions are converted to Accumulation layers, so this is an ideal situation where all of the applied voltage,  $V_{\text{pp}}$ , drops across the gate dielectric.

$$\Delta V_{\text{Top Ox}} + \Delta V_{\text{Storage Layer}} + \Delta V_{\text{Bottom Ox}} = V_{\text{pp}}$$

PRIOR ART  
FIG. 4



$\Delta V_{Poly} + \Delta V_{Top\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage\_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = V_{pp}$

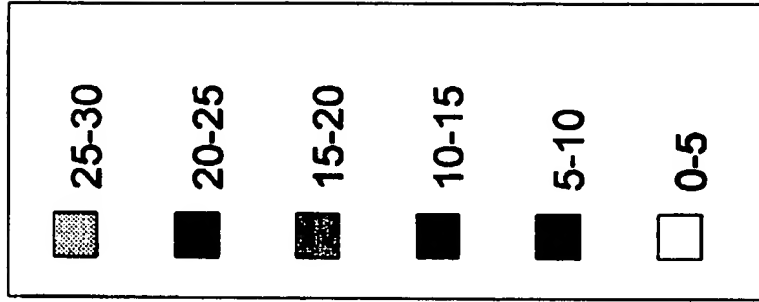
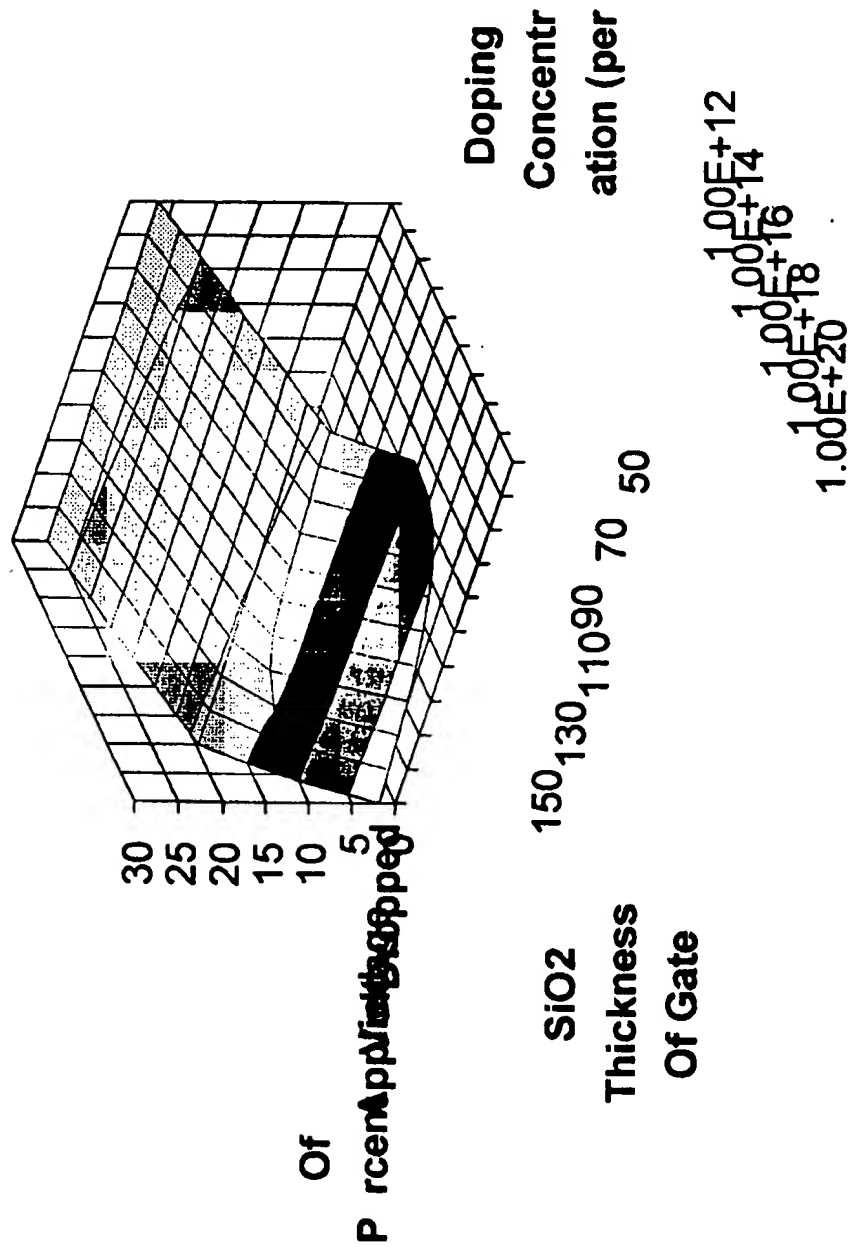
$\Delta V_{Poly}$  is a large fraction of  $V_{pp}$ , e.g. 3.0 volts out of 10.0 volts, leaving only

$\Delta V_{Top\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage\_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Bulk} = 7.0$  volts

PRIOR ART

FIG. 5

# Voltage Drop In Poly



PRIOR ART  
FIG. 6

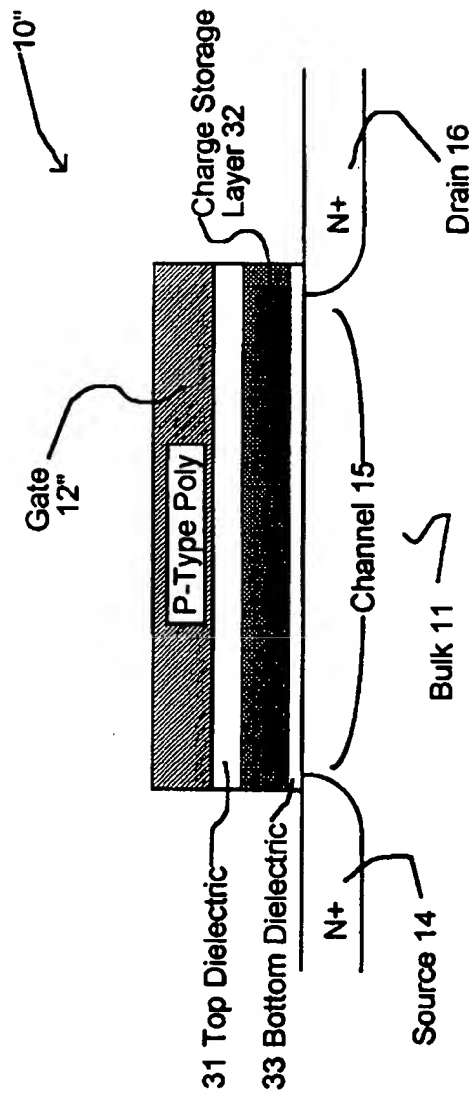


FIG. 7

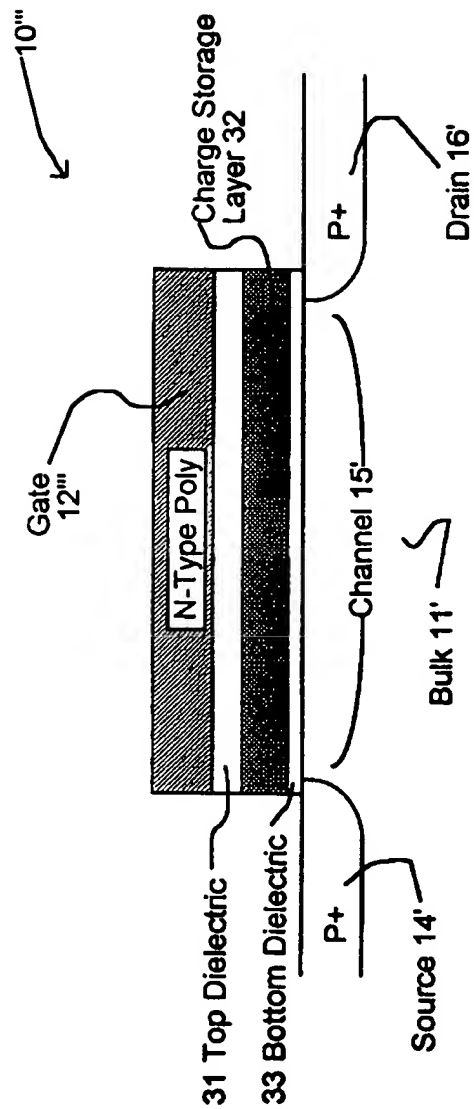
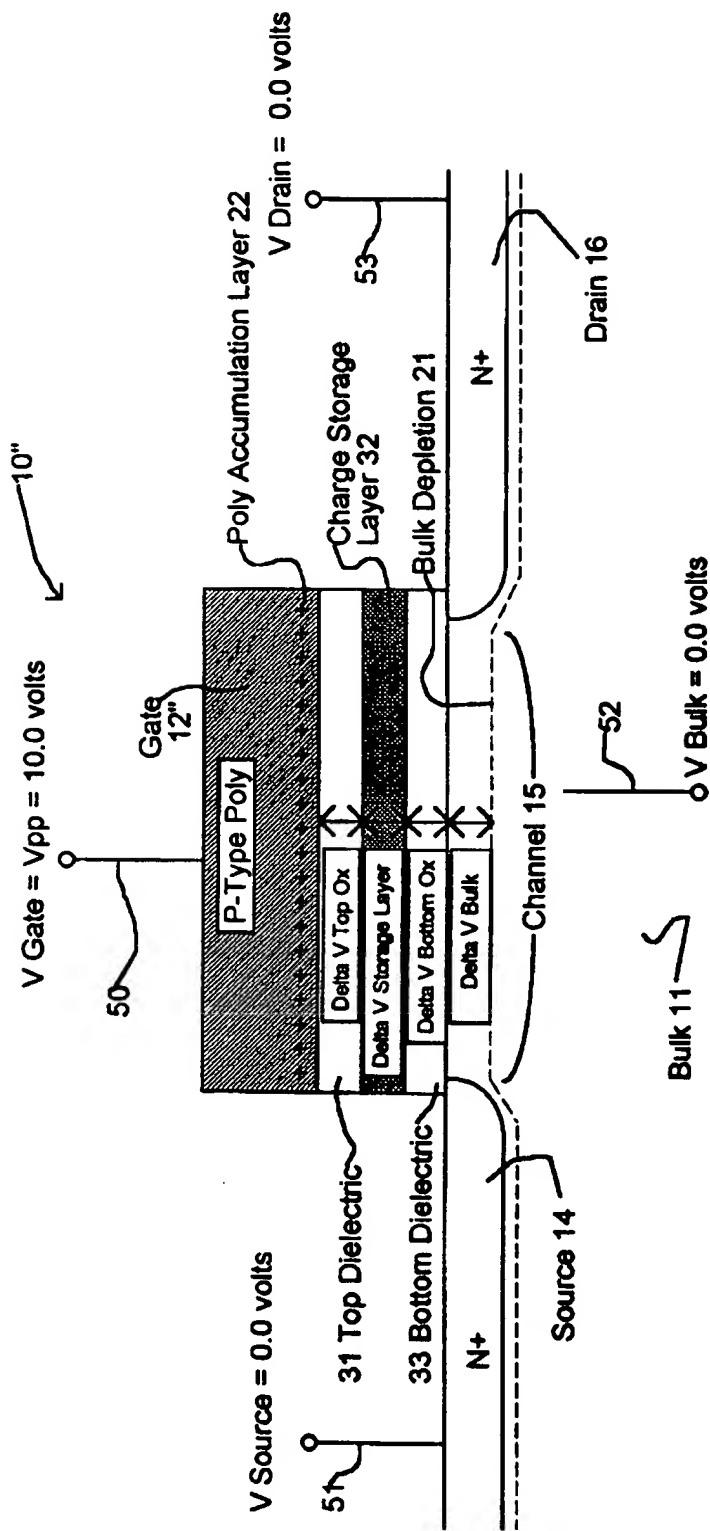


FIG. 8





$\Delta V_{\text{Top Ox}} + \Delta V_{\text{Storage Layer}} + \Delta V_{\text{Bottom Ox}} + \Delta V_{\text{Bulk}} = V_{\text{pp}}$

FIG. 9

Voltage Drop in Poly With 10 Volts Applied

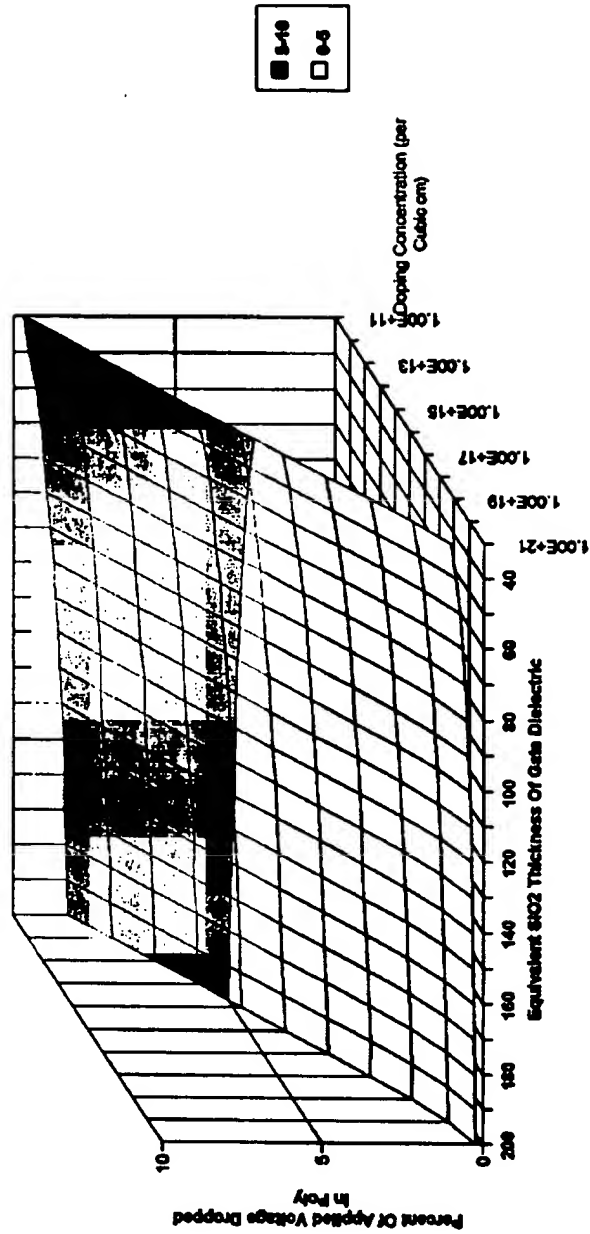
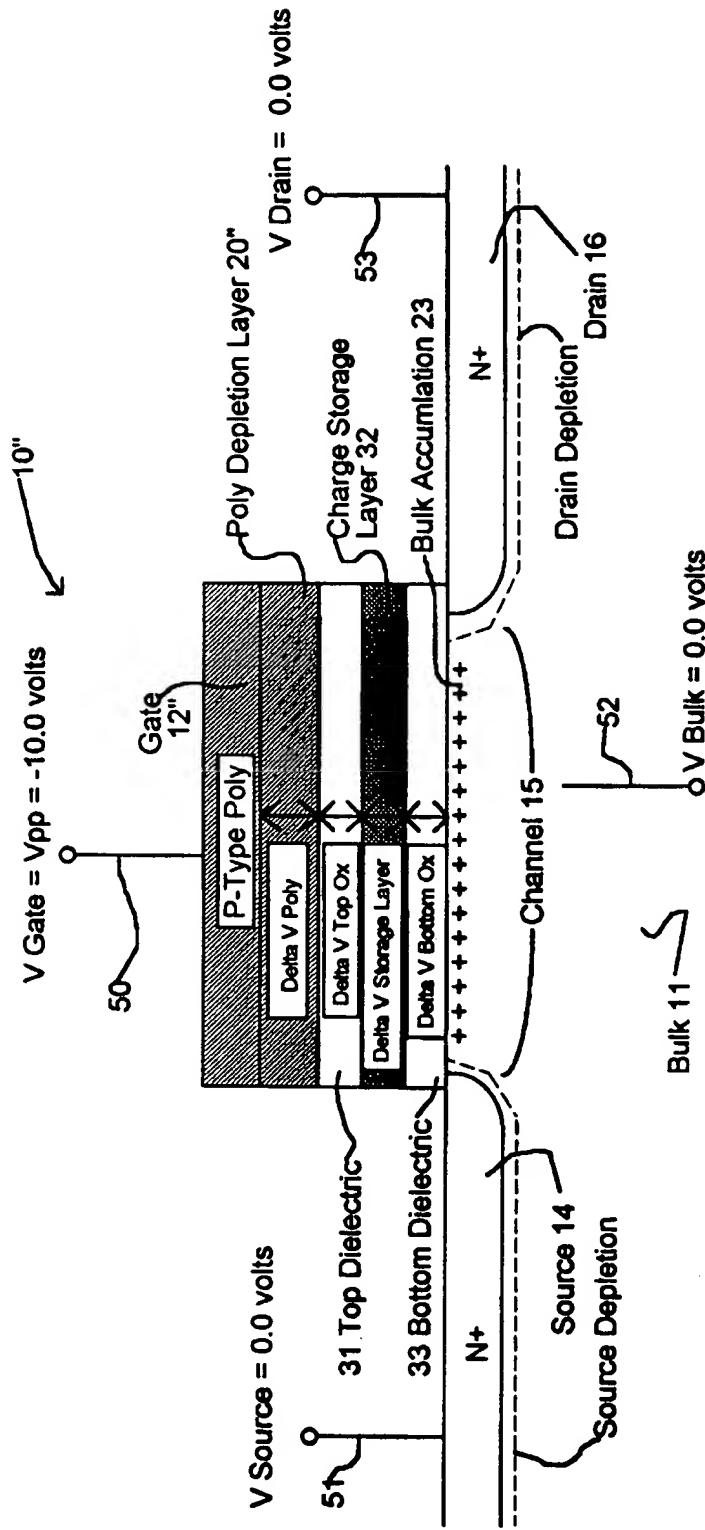


FIG. 10



Even though a Poly Depletion exists, the Bulk Depletion is converted to a Bulk Accumulation, so  $\Delta V_{Poly} + \Delta V_{Top\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage\_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom\_Ox} = V_{pp}$ .

Ideally  $\Delta V_{Poly} \ll V_{pp}$ .

When  $\Delta V_{Poly}$  is a small fraction of  $V_{pp}$ , e.g. 0.5 volts out of 10.0 volts, this leaving a healthy  $\Delta V_{Top\_Ox} + \Delta V_{Storage\_Layer} + \Delta V_{Bottom\_Ox} = 9.5$  volts.

FIG. 11

